IN THE SPECIFICATION:

Please replace the following paragraphs in the Specification with the following rewritten paragraphs:

[1043] In one implementation, the Unique Sector Identification field contains four subfields used to carry up to four different pieces of identification information for the sector. Table 4 lists the information carried in the four subfields for each of the protocols shown in Table 3.

[1061] A network operator may store multiple MARs for multiple reference power levels for a sector. For example, three MARs may be provided for high, intermediate, and low power levels such as -55 dBm, -115 dBm, and -135 dBm, respectively. In this case, the MAR for -55 dBm is used if the received power level (P_{rx}) is -55 dBm or higher, the MAR for -115 dBm is used if $-55\ \text{dBm} > P_{rx} \geq -115\ \text{dBm}$, and the MAR for -135 dBm is used if $-115\ \text{dBm} > P_{rx} \geq -135\ \text{dBm}$. Alternatively, the MAR to be used could be interpolated based on the received power level.

[1081] A BSA record includes multiple instances of the Frequency List subfield if multiple protocols are supported by the BSA record, similar to the Unique Sector Identification field. One Frequency List subfield is provided for each supported protocol, and the multiple Frequency List subfields are provided in order based on the order of the protocols in the Protocol Type field.

[1120] The PDE thereafter receives GPS and/or cellular measurements from the terminal (step 636). The PDE looks up the base station almanac database for the sectors corresponding to the cellular measurements (step 638) and computes the final position estimate for the terminal using the best position determination method available (step 640). For example, the PDE may compute the final position estimate using the GPS method if a sufficient number of GPS measurements are available or the A-FLT method if a sufficient number of ~~GPS and~~ cellular measurements are available.